

SCOPE & DEFINITIONS

This chapter contains criteria to control and regulate discharges of wastewater into surface waters. This includes (but is not limited to) storm water runoff associated with industrial activities, domestic and industrial wastewater discharges, and pollutants from indirect discharges.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitations – The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation – The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Practical practices and procedures that will minimize or eliminate the possibility of pollution being introduced into waters of Greece.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) – The 5-day measure of the dissolved oxygen used by microorganisms in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter. The pollutant parameter is biochemical oxygen demand (i.e., biodegradable organics in terms of oxygen demand).

Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD₅) – The 5-day measure of the pollutant parameter, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. This test can substitute for the BOD₅ testing which suppresses the nitrification reaction/component in the BOD₅ test.

Conventional Pollutants – Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, fecal coliforms, and pH.

Daily Discharge – The "discharge of a pollutant" measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration), "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Direct Discharge – Any "discharge of pollutants" other than an indirect discharge.

Discharge of a Pollutant – Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of Greece from any "point source".

Effluent Limitation – Any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are ultimately discharged from point sources into waters of Greece.

Existing Source – A source that discharges pollutants that was in operation, or under construction, prior to 1 October 1994, unless it is subsequently substantially modified.

Indirect Discharge – An introduction of pollutants in process wastewater to a domestic wastewater treatment system (DWTS).

Industrial Activities Associated with Storm Water – Activities that during wet weather events may contribute pollutants to storm water runoff or drainage. (See Table 4.5)

Industrial Wastewater Treatment System (IWTS) – Any DoD facility designed to treat process wastewater before its discharge to waters of Greece, other than a DWTS.

Interference – Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutant discharges that inhibits or disrupts the DWTS, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge handling processes, use, or disposal.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation – The highest allowable daily discharge based on volume as well as concentration.

Municipal Wastewater Treatment System (MWTS) – Any Greek municipal facility designed to treat wastewater before its discharge to waters of Greece.

New Source – A source built or substantially modified on or after 1 October 1994 that directly or indirectly discharges pollutants to the wastewater system.

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including (but not limited to) any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock; but not including vessels, aircraft, or any conveyance that merely collects natural surface flows of precipitation.

Pollutant – Includes (but is not limited to) the following: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Population Equivalent (p.e.) – A unit of measure indicating the biodegradable organic load having a BOD₅ of 60 g of oxygen per day.

Process Wastewater – Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production or use of, any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

Regulated Facilities – Those DoD facilities for which criteria are established under this chapter.

Stormwater – Run-off and drainage from wet weather events such as rain, snow, ice, sleet, or hail.

Substantial Modification – Any modification to a facility, the cost of which exceeds \$1,000,000, regardless of funding source.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – The pollutant parameter total filterable suspended solids.

Total Toxic Organics (TTO) – The summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 mg/L for the toxic organics in Table 4.4.

Waters of Greece – Surface waters including the territorial seas recognized under customary international law, including:

- All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in commerce
- Waters which are or could be used for recreation or other purposes
- Waters from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold
- Waters which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries
- Waters including lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), sloughs, prairie potholes, or natural ponds
- Tributaries of waters identified in the above bullets

Note – Domestic or industrial waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of this chapter, are not waters of Greece. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water that were neither originally waters of Greece nor resulted from impoundment of waters of Greece.

CRITERIA

C4.1 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR DIRECT DISCHARGERS OF CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

DoD installations that discharge into waters of Greece will provide the Greek Representative with sufficient information to seek permits for their wastewater treatment plant and wastewater discharges. The Greek Representative may forward the permit request to the local Prefect. The permit request must be accompanied by an engineering study/environmental impact assessment showing that the discharge will not degrade the environment and that the plant will meet the applicable effluent limits.

- C4.1.1 All discharges to Greek surface waters will comply with the effluent limits in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 (as applicable) unless more protective standards are established in their discharge permit.

C4.1.2 Monitoring. Monitoring requirements apply to all regulated facilities. The monitoring frequency (including both sampling and analysis) is established in Table 4.3. Samples shall be collected at the point of discharge to the waters of Greece.

C4.1.3 Record-Keeping Requirements. The following monitoring and record-keeping requirements are BMPs and apply to all facilities. Retain records for 3 years.

- The effluent, concentration, or other measurement specified for each regulated parameter
- The daily volume of effluent discharge from each point source
- Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants
- The date, exact place and time of sampling and/or measurements
- The person who performed the sampling and/or measurements
- The date of analysis

C4.2 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR NON-CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIAL INDIRECT DISCHARGERS

DoD installations that discharge into Greek municipal wastewater treatment plants will provide the Greek Representative with sufficient information to seek permits for their wastewater discharges (if required by the local Prefect). The Greek Representative may forward the permit request to the local Prefect.

C4.2.1 Effluent Limits. The following effluent limits will apply to all discharges of pollutants to wastewater treatment plants and associated collection systems from process wastewater for which categorical standards have not been established (see following section for a list of categorical standards).

C4.2.1.1 Solid or Viscous Pollutants. The discharge of solid or viscous pollutants that would result in an obstruction to the wastewater treatment plant flow is prohibited.

C4.2.1.2 Ignitability & Explosivity

C4.2.1.2.1 The discharge of wastewater with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60°C (140°F) is prohibited.

C4.2.1.2.2 The discharge of wastes with any of the following characteristics is prohibited:

- A liquid solution which contains more than 24% alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 60°C (140°F)
- A non-liquid which under standard temperature and pressure can cause a fire through friction

- An ignitable compressed gas
- An oxidizer, such as peroxide

C4.2.1.3 Reactivity & Fume Toxicity. The discharge of any of the following wastes is prohibited:

- Wastes that are normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating
- Wastes that react violently with water
- Wastes that form explosive mixtures with water or form toxic gases or fumes when mixed with water
- Cyanide or sulfide waste that can generate potentially harmful toxic fumes, gases, or vapors
- Waste capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure
- Wastes that contain explosives regulated by Chapter 5
- Wastes that produce any toxic fumes, vapors, or gases with the potential to cause safety problems or harm to workers

C4.2.1.4 Corrosivity. It is prohibited to discharge pollutants that have the potential to be structurally corrosive to the wastewater treatment plant. In addition, no discharge of wastewater below a pH of 5.0 is allowed unless the wastewater treatment plant is specifically designed to handle this type of wastewater.

C4.2.1.5 Oil & Grease. The discharge of the following oils, which can pass through or cause interference to the wastewater treatment plant, is prohibited: petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, and products of mineral oil origin.

C4.2.1.6 Spills & Batch Discharges (Slugs). Activities or installations that have a significant potential for spills or batch discharges will develop a slug prevention plan. Each plan must contain the following minimum requirements:

- Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges
- Description of stored chemicals
- Plan for immediately notifying the wastewater treatment plant of slug discharges and discharges that would violate prohibitions under this section, including procedures for subsequent written notification within 5 days
- Necessary practices to prevent accidental spills; this would include proper inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of

materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, and worker training

- Proper procedures for building containment structures or equipment
- Necessary measures to control toxic organic pollutants and solvents
- Proper procedures and equipment for emergency response, and any subsequent plans necessary to limit damage suffered by the treatment plant or the environment

C4.2.1.7 Trucked & Hauled Waste. The discharge of trucked and hauled waste into the wastewater treatment plant, except at locations specified by the wastewater treatment plant operator, is prohibited.

C4.2.1.8 Heat. Heat in amounts that inhibit biological activity in the wastewater treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case in such quantities that the temperature of the process water at the wastewater treatment plant exceeds 40°C (104°F).

C4.3 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGERS (DIRECT OR INDIRECT)

DoD installations that discharge into Greek municipal wastewater treatment plants will provide the Greek Representative with sufficient information to seek permits for their wastewater discharges (if required by the local Prefect). The Greek Representative may forward the permit request to the local Prefect.

C4.3.1 Any installations that have new or existing activities that fall into any of the industrial categories listed below must comply with the following effluent limitations (i.e., either direct or indirect discharge limitations at the source of the discharge).

C4.3.1.1 Electroplating. The following discharge standards apply to electroplating operations in which metal is electroplated on any basis material and to related metal finishing operations as set forth in the various subparts. These standards apply whether such operations are conducted in conjunction with electroplating, independently, or as part of some other operation. Electroplating subparts are identified as follows:

C4.3.1.1.1 Electroplating of Common Metals. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the process in which a material is electroplated with copper, nickel, chromium, zinc, tin, lead, cadmium, iron, aluminium, or any combination thereof.

C4.3.1.1.2 Electroplating of Precious Metals. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the process in which a material is plated with

gold, silver, iridium, palladium, platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination thereof.

- C4.3.1.1.3 Anodizing. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the anodizing of ferrous and nonferrous materials.
- C4.3.1.1.4 Metal Coatings. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the chromating, phosphating, or immersion plating on ferrous and nonferrous materials.
- C4.3.1.1.5 Chemical Etching and Milling. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the chemical milling or etching of ferrous and nonferrous materials.
- C4.3.1.1.6 Electroless Plating. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the electroless plating of a metallic layer on a metallic or nonmetallic substrate.
- C4.3.1.1.7 Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing. Discharges of pollutants in process waters resulting from the manufacture of printed circuit boards, including all manufacturing operations required or used to convert an insulating substrate to a finished printed circuit board.
- C4.3.1.1.8 The following discharge standards apply to new and existing facilities in the above electroplating subparts which directly or indirectly discharge less than 38,000 liters/day (10,000 gallons/day):

Pollutant	Daily Maximum (mg/L)	4-day Average (mg/L)
	Direct/Indirect	
Cyanide, amenable	5.0	2.7
Lead	0.6	0.4
Total Toxic Organics	4.57	---

- C4.3.1.1.9 The following discharge standards apply to new and existing facilities in the above electroplating subparts which directly, or indirectly, discharge 38,000 liters/day (10,000 gallons/day) or more:

Pollutant	Daily Maximum (mg/L)	4-day Average (mg/L)
	Direct/Indirect	
Cyanide, total	1.9	1.0
Copper	4.5	2.7
Nickel	4.1	2.6
Chrome	7.0	4.0
Zinc	4.2	2.6
Lead	0.6	0.4
Total Metals	10.5	6.8
Total Toxic Organics	2.13	---

- C4.3.1.1.10 In addition to the above standards, new and existing facilities that electroplate precious metals and that directly or indirectly discharge 38,000 liters/day (10,000 gallons/day) or more must comply with the following standard:

Pollutant	Daily Maximum (mg/L)	4-day Average (mg/L)
Silver	1.2	0.7

- C4.3.1.1.11 The following discharge standards apply to new and existing facilities in the above electroplating subparts and to facilities conducting metal degreasing using chlorinated solvents, regardless of the volume of wastewater discharged:

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limit	
		Monthly Average	Daily Average
Electroplating: Cadmium ²	g/kg ¹	0.3	--
Metal Degreasing: 1,2-dichloroethane ³	mg/L	0.1	0.2 mg/L
Trichloroethylene ³	mg/L	0.1	0.2 mg/L
Perchloroethylene ³	mg/L	0.1	0.2 mg/L

Notes:

1. g of Cd discharged / kg of Cd used.
2. If Cd discharged < 10 kg/year, use surface water and sewer discharge values. If electroplating tanks > 1.5 m³, use monthly average discharges at the source.
3. A simplified monitoring procedure may be applied if the discharge of the individual substance does not exceed 30 kg/year.

- C4.3.1.2 **Monitoring.** Monitoring of categorical industrial discharges (including both sampling and analysis) will be accomplished quarterly and will include all parameters that are specified in the section of this chapter dealing with industrial discharges.

Monitoring of industrial discharges from electroplating operations using cadmium and metal degreasing will be accomplished as follows:

- Electroplating – Daily sampling and monitoring for cadmium and measurement of the total volume of wastewater discharged and raw cadmium used in the process.
- Metal Degreasing – Daily sampling and monitoring for the chlorinated solvents listed in C4.3.1.1.11. The frequency of the monitoring for the discharges to surface water or sewer system will be established in the discharge permit issued by the Competent Authority.

Samples should be collected at the point of discharge prior to any mixing with the receiving water. Sampling for total toxic organics (TTO) may not be required if the commanding officer determines that no discharge of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred and the facility has implemented a TTO management plan.

C4.4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

C4.4.1 Plan. Develop and implement stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) for activities listed in Table 4.5. The SWPPP should incorporate any site-specific requirements for stormwater management established in the installation's discharge permit. Update the SWPPP annually using in-house resources.

C4.4.2 Employee Training. Personnel who handle hazardous substances or perform activities that could contribute pollution to wet weather events should be trained in appropriate Best Management Practices. Such training should stress P2 principles and awareness of possible pollution sources including non-traditional sources such as sediment, nitrates, pesticides, and fertilizers.

C4.5 SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Discharge to a septic system of wastewater containing industrial pollutants in levels that will inhibit biological activity is prohibited. Known discharges of industrial pollutants to existing septic systems shall be eliminated and appropriate actions should be taken to eliminate contamination. Siting of such systems is addressed in Chapter 3 (Drinking Water).

C4.6 SLUDGE DISPOSAL

All sludges produced during the treatment of wastewater will be disposed of under Chapter 6 (Hazardous Waste) or Chapter 7 (Solid Waste) as appropriate.

C4.7 COMPLAINT SYSTEM

A system for investigating water pollution complaints from individuals or Greek water pollution control authorities will be established, involving the Environmental Executive Agent, as appropriate.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

1. DoD installations that discharge into waters of Greece will provide the Greek Representative with sufficient information to seek permits for their wastewater treatment plant and wastewater discharges. The Greek Representative may forward the permit request to the local Prefect. The permit request must be accompanied by an engineering study/environmental impact assessment showing the discharge will not degrade the environment and showing the plant will meet the applicable effluent limits.
2. DoD installations that discharge into Greek municipal wastewater treatment plants will provide the Greek Representative with sufficient information to seek permits for their wastewater discharges (if required by the local Prefect). The Greek Representative may forward the permit request to the local Prefect.

Table 4.1 – Effluent Limits for Urban Wastewater Treatment Systems

Parameter	2,000 – 10,000 p.e. ⁸		>10,000 p.e. ⁸		Reference Method of Measurement
	Concentration	Minimum % Reduction (1)	Concentration	Minimum % Reduction (1)	
BOD ₅ ² (at 20°C without nitrification)	25 mg/L O ₂	70 – 90 ⁵	25 mg/L O ₂	70 – 90 ⁵	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample. Determination of dissolved oxygen before and after 5-day incubation at 20°C±1°C, in complete darkness. Addition of nitrification inhibitor.
COD ³	125 mg/L O ₂	75	125 mg/L O ₂	75	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample. Potassium dichromate.
Suspended Solids	35 mg/L ^{4,6}	90 ^{4,7}	35 mg/L ⁴	90 ⁴	Filtering a representative sample through a 0.45-µm membrane filter. Drying at 105°C and weighing. Centrifuging a representative sample (for at least 5 minutes with mean acceleration of 2800 to 3200 g) drying at 105°C and weighing.

Notes:

1. Reduction in relation to the load of the influent
2. The parameter can be replaced by another parameter (e.g., total organic carbon [TOC] or total oxygen demand [TOD]) if a relationship can be established between BOD₅ and the substitute parameter
3. Analyses of discharges from lagoons shall be conducted using filtered samples; however, the concentration of TSS in unfiltered wastewater samples shall not exceed 150 mg/L
4. This requirement is optional
5. The % reduction may be decreased to 40% for plants situated in high mountain regions (over 1,500 meters asl) where it is difficult to achieve effective biological treatment due to low temperatures, provided that the discharge does not adversely impact the environment
6. The effluent may be decreased to 60 mg/L (plants with 2,000 to 10,000 p.e.) for plants situated in high mountain regions (over 1,500 meters asl) where it is difficult to achieve effective biological treatment due to low temperatures, provided that the discharge does not adversely impact the environment
7. The % reduction may be decreased to 70% (plants with 2,000 to 10,000 p.e.) for plants situated in high mountain regions (over 1,500 meters asl) where it is difficult to achieve effective biological treatment due to low temperatures, provided that the discharge does not adversely impact the environment
8. The load expressed as p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual situations such as those due to heavy rain.

**Table 4.2 – Effluent Limits for Urban Wastewater Treatment Systems
Discharging to Sensitive Areas**

Parameter	10,000 – 100,000 p.e. ⁴		>100,000 p.e. ⁴		Reference Method of Measurement
	Concentration	Minimum % Reduction ⁽¹⁾	Concentration	Minimum % Reduction ⁽¹⁾	
Total Phosphorus	2 mg/L	80	1 mg/L	80	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry
Total Nitrogen ²	15 mg/L	70 – 80	15 mg/L	70 – 80	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry

Notes:

1. Reduction in relation to the load of the influent
2. Total nitrogen means the sum of total Kjeldahl-nitrogen (organic N + NH₃), nitrate (NO₃)-nitrogen, and nitrite (NO₂)-nitrogen.
3. Alternatively, the daily average must not exceed 20 mg/L N. This requirement refers to a water temperature of ≥12°C during operation of the treatment plant's biological reactor. As a substitute for the temperature, a limited time of operation may be applied, which takes into account the regional climatic conditions.
4. The load expressed as p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual situations such as those due to heavy rain.

Table 4.3 – Monitoring Frequency for Urban Wastewater Discharges

Plant Capacity (in p.e.)	# of Samples
2,000 to 9,999	12 samples during the first year and 4 samples thereafter, if in compliance; if one of the 4 samples is not in compliance, 12 samples must be collected the following year
10,000 to 49,999	12 samples
≥ 50,000	24 samples

For the discharge to be considered acceptable, the concentrations specified in Table 4.1 cannot be exceeded by the percentage indicated below. Extreme values from effluent monitoring results shall not be taken into consideration when they are the result of unusual situations (e.g., heavy rain).

BOD₅: 100%
 COD: 100%
 Suspended solids: 150%

The following number of nonconforming samples is allowed for BOD₅, COD, and TSS:

# of Samples Collected Annually	Maximum # of Nonconforming Samples Allowed	# of Samples Collected Annually	Maximum # of Nonconforming Samples Allowed
4 – 7	1	172 – 187	14
8 – 16	2	188 – 203	15
17 – 28	3	204 – 219	16
29 – 40	4	220 – 235	17
41 – 53	5	236 – 251	18
54 – 67	6	252 – 268	19
68 – 81	7	269 – 284	20
82 – 95	8	285 – 300	21
96 – 110	9	301 – 317	22
111 – 125	10	318 – 334	23
126 – 140	11	335 – 350	24
141 – 155	12	351 – 365	25
156 – 171	13	-	-

Table 4.4 – Components of Total Toxic Organics

Volatile Organics	
Acrolein (Propenyl)	Bromodichloromethane
Acrylonitrile	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	1,2-Dichloropropane
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3-Dichloropropene)
Vinyl Chloride (chloroethylene)	Trichloroethene
Chloroethane	Dibromochloromethane
Methylene Chloride (9 dichloromethane)	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	Benzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bromoform (tribromomethane)
1,2-trans-Dichloroethene	Tetrachloroethene
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chlorobenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	Ethylbenzene
Base/Neutral Extractable Organics	
N-nitrosodimethylamine	Diethyl phthalate
bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N-nitrosodiphenylamine
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)-ether	Phenanthrene
Hexachloroethane	Anthracene
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	Di-n-butyl phthalate
Nitrobenzene	Fluoranthene
Isophorone	Pyrene
bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	Benzidine
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	Butyl benzyl phthalate
Naphthalene	1,2-benzoanthracene (benzo (a) anthracene)
Hexachlorobutadiene	Chrysene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
2-Chloronaphthalene	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Acenaphthylene	Di-n-octyl phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate	3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo (b) fluoranthene)
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	11,12-Benzofluoranthene (benzo (k) fluoranthene)
Acenaphthene	Benzo (a) pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-o-phenylene pyrene)
Fluorene	1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene (dibenz(a,h) anthracene)
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	1,12-Benzoperylene (benzo (g,h,i) perylene)
Acid Extractables Organics	
2-Chlorophenol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
Phenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol
2-Nitrophenol	4-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol	p-Chloro-m-cresol
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	
Pesticides/PCBs	
Alpha-Endosulfan	Endrin
Beta-Endosulfan	Endrin aldehyde
Endosulfan sulfate	Heptachlor

Alpha-BHC	Heptachlor Epoxide (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)
Beta-BHC	Toxaphene
Delta-BHC	PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
Gamma-BHC	PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
4,4-DDT	PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)	PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
(p,p-TDE)	PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
Aldrin	PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)	PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
Dieldrin	

Table 4.5 – Best Management Practices

Activity	Best Management Practice
Aircraft Ground Support Equipment Maintenance	Perform maintenance/repair activities inside Use drip pans to capture drained fluids Cap hoses to prevent drips and spills
Aircraft/runway deicing	Perform anti-icing before the storm Put critical aircraft in hangars/shelters
Aircraft/vehicle fueling operations	Protect fueling areas from the rain Provide spill response equipment at fueling station
Aircraft/vehicle maintenance & repair	Perform maintenance/repair activities inside Use drip pans to capture drained fluids
Aircraft/vehicle washing	Capture wash water and send to wastewater treatment plant Treat wash water with oil water separator before discharge
Bulk fuel storage areas	Use dry camlock connectors to reduce fuel loss Capture spills with drip pans when breaking connections Curb fuel transfer areas, treat with oil water separator
Construction activities	Construct sediment dams/silt fences around construction sites
Corrosion control activities	Capture solvent/soaps used to prepare aircraft for painting Perform corrosion control activities inside
Hazardous material storage	Store hazardous materials inside or under cover Reduce use of hazardous materials
Outdoor material storage areas	Cover and curb salt, coal, urea piles Store product drums inside or under cover Reduce quantity of material stored outside
Outdoor painting/depainting operations	Capture sandblasting media for proper disposal Capture paint clean up materials (thinners, rinsates)
Pesticide operations	Capture rinse water when mixing chemicals Store spray equipment inside
Power production	Capture leaks and spills from power production equipment using drip pans, etc.
Vehicle storage yards	Check vehicles in storage for leaks and spills Use drip pans to capture leaking fluids